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X.—*On certain Coleopterous Insects from the Cape of Good Hope.*

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HAVING lately received a small, but very important, batch of Coleoptera from my friend Mr. Bewicke of Madeira, collected by himself during a short visit to the Cape of Good Hope in May and June last, I purpose describing a few of the smaller species which more immediately interest me,—either from their own singularity, or from their near relationship to certain forms with which I have long been acquainted in the Atlantic Islands. I may mention perhaps that Mr. Bewicke's material, although got together very hastily, at the worst season of the year, and under peculiar disadvantages (he having omitted to take with him any nets, or other entomological apparatus, on his hurried departure from Funchal), contained about 270 species; and since a large proportion of these belong to the smaller families, there are probably few collections which have been brought to this country from the Cape Colony that have afforded so fair a display of the minute Coleoptera of that almost inexhaustible region. In the present Paper I shall not attempt to characterize more than a very few of them, as I hope to reserve certain of the others for separate notices, according as leisure and opportunities may permit.

Fam. **Colydiadæ.**

Genus **COSSYPHODES.**

Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (New Series) i. 168 (1851).

Cossyphodes Bewickii, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 2.)

C. subellipticus, valde depressus, limbo explanato subrecurso, alutaceus ferrugineus, subnitidus; capite semicirculari, antice leviter bitubercu-

lato, oculis distinctis, in foveolis obliquis immersis; prothorace subæquali transverso, utrinque linea obsoletissima instructo; elytris postice acutis, utrisque lineis tribus delicatulis subelevatis longitudinaliter distincte notatis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$.

The present insect is peculiarly interesting, as being the second species hitherto detected of one of the most anomalous genera within the whole range of the Coleoptera. The genus was established by Mr. Westwood, in 1851, to contain a small (and then unique) beetle, discovered by myself in Madeira in 1848, and to which he gave the name of *Cossyphodes Wollastonii*. Subsequently it was ascertained, by Professor Heer of Zurich, during his residence in the island in 1851, that the insect was an attendant upon ants, he having taken seven or eight examples of it within the nests of *Æcopthora pusilla* around Funchal,—under which circumstances it has been since frequently captured by Mr. Bewicke, myself, Mr. E. Leacock and others: and I may add that I have taken it in similar positions in Teneriffe and Gomera, of the Canary Islands. Hence the detection, by Mr. Bewicke, of a new and very distinct species during his late visit to the Cape of Good Hope becomes exceedingly important, though more particularly in a geographical point of view,—as making it at least probable that *Cossyphodes* is an African, and not merely an Atlantic, form. In my Madeiran Catalogue, published in 1857, I called attention to the fact, insisted on by Mr. Leacock, that the eyes of the *Cossyphodes Wollastonii* are not in reality quite obsolete (as inferred by Mr. Westwood, and subsequently endorsed by myself in the 'Insecta Maderensia'); but that they certainly exist, although in a very rudimentary state, immersed within the small oblique line or fovea with which either side of the head is furnished (on its upper surface) posteriorly. And it is satisfactory, therefore, to see, that this suggestion as to the peculiarity of the organs of sight is entirely confirmed in the species from the Cape of Good Hope,—in which the eyes are remarkably apparent, though to a certain extent buried within this lateral foveolet, or slit. In their minor details, the two species of *Cossyphodes* are very distinct, the unique *C. Bewickii* differing, not merely in its more apparent eyes and bituberculated head, but likewise in its rather broader, more elliptic, depressed and almost unkeeled body, alutaceous surface, and posteriorly-acute elytra. Its entire margin, also, especially behind, is more recurved; its prothorax is shorter, and nearly free from any appearance of longitudinal costæ (there being only the faintest possible indication of an obsolete line on either side); and the elytra have only three (instead

of four) longitudinal costæ down each,—and those extremely fine and delicate ones.

Its habits appear to be the same as those of the Madeiran and Canarian *C. Wollastonii*, as I am informed by Mr. Bewicke that he captured it “in an ants’ nest on the Atlantic side of the promontory of the Cape, about three or four hundred feet above the sea.” It would seem to be very scarce, for Mr. Bewicke states that he “searched diligently, but without effect, for more;”—adding, “From the locality in which I took it, miles from even a road, amidst thiek underwood and rocks, I should consider it as *certainly* a true native of the Cape.”

GENUS MIMEMA, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, lineare: *capite* subpedunculato, in maribus majore quam in fœminis, *oculis* magnis prominentibus, subtus *juguli lateribus* in maribus utrinque valde dilatatis, projecturam subconeam (superne, ante oculos, conspicuam) formantibus: *prothorace* sublineari-quadrato: *mesothorace* superne subobservando, *scutello* parvo: *elytris* apice truncato-abbreviatis, pygidium haud tegentibus: *alis* amplis: *abdomine* e segmentis ventralibus quinque composito, segmento apicali reliquis paulo longiore. *Instrumenta cibaria* fere ut in *Europis* [vide *Ins. Mad.* 149], sed *antennarum* articulo 3^{tio} vix longiore et clava paulo magis solida (partibus basali et apicali inter se paulo minus perfoliatis); *maxillarum lobo externo* magis palpiformi; *ligula* apice acutiore, in media parte inter palpos labiales angulata, et utrinque ad angulos anticos paraglossis sat elongatis obtusis, interne ciliatis membranaceis exstantibus instructa; et *tarsis* multo latioribus, articulis 1^{mo} et 2^{do} (1^{mo} solum in *posticis masculis*) dilatatis et profunde bilobis. *Tarsi postici maris* forsân 3-articulati; certe articulus basalis solus dilatatus est, sed sive articulus singulus minutus inter lobos hujus est reconditus, sive duo, etiam oculo valde armato egomet haud affirmare potui.

Α μίμημα imitatio.

The two insects* on which the present genus is founded are so very close, in general aspect and structure, to the Madeiran and Canarian *Europis*, that it was not until I had examined them minutely that I could conceive it possible that they should perhaps be regarded as distinct; whilst even now I am anything but satisfied that they ought not rather to be treated as aberrant members of

* Whether the *Rhyzophagus capensis* and *rufulus* of Dejean’s Catalogue, registered as natives of the Cape, be these two insects (which is not impossible, from their great external resemblance to *Rhyzophagi*), I cannot tell; as, however, they are mere Catalogue-species, it fortunately is not of much importance to ascertain.

that Atlantic group. Their main difference consists in the structure of their tarsi, the first and second joints of which (instead of being simple) are very broad, and deeply bilobed,—except in the hinder pair of the male sex, where only the *basal* one is thus developed. Moreover, as regards these hinder male feet, there *may* also be a difference in the actual *number* of the articulations (as compared with those of *Europs*); but unfortunately the structure is so obscure, even beneath the highest powers of the microscope, that I am unable to decide whether there are one or two minute joints concealed within the lobes of the basal one. If there should be but one, then the posterior male tarsi will be only trimerous, and therefore diminished in the number of their joints; but if two, they will be tetramerous (like the remainder of the feet in both sexes), their *form* only being altered,—*i. e.* the second articulation (which in the other feet is as large and cordate as the first) will be reduced to an excessively minute size, like the penultimate one in *all* the feet. At any rate, whether the *number* of the hinder tarsal joints of the male feet be the same or not, in *Mimema* and *Europs* [and I may add that it is nearly equally difficult to pronounce *for certain* whether they are trimerous or tetramerous even in the latter also], the *form* of the tarsi is unquestionably different,—the two largely-developed *bilobed* basal joints in all the feet of *Mimema* except the posterior ones of the male sex, where (whatever be the exact number of the following minute articulations) the *basal one only* is thus constituted, giving it a character which it is impossible to mistake.

Moreover, this tarsal peculiarity is not altogether unaccompanied with minor differences (from *Europs*) even in its oral organs; for in *Mimema* the antennæ have their third joint a little longer than the fourth (thus making a slight approach to *Rhizophagus*), and the two divisions of their club are more compact, or less separated from each other; also the outer maxillary lobe, although narrow like that of *Europs*, is not so aciculated, but almost palpiform,—appearing as though articulated at its base, and with its long apical portion subclavate. The ligula also of *Mimema*, although elongate and linear as in *Europs*, is sharp and angular at its apex (between the palpi), instead of being obtusely rounded, and with broad elongate membranous internally ciliated paraglossæ stretching out on either side from the anterior angles. The general aspect of *both* groups is that of *Rhizophagus*; but, apart from the many other differences which will be gathered from the diagnoses, I may add that, whilst in the latter the numerical formula for the tarsal joints is 5·5·5 and 5·5·4 in the two sexes respectively, that for *Mimema* (and indeed for

Europs also) is either 4·4·4 and 4·4·3, or 4·4·4 in both sexes,—as the case may be. If properly distinct, however, so completely does our present genus *imitate* its Atlantic representative, that I have thought the above generic title would not be altogether an inappropriate one.

Mimema pallidum, n. sp.

M. lineare, opacum, parce pubescens, rufo-testaceum; capite prothoraceque alutaceis, remote leviter punctatis, hoc quadrato ad latera minutissime subcrenulato; elytris leviter striato-punctatis, pallido-testaceis, concoloribus; pygidio rufescente; antennis piceo-ferrugineis. Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$.

The larger size, broader outline, and pallid hue of the present *Mimema*, in conjunction with its more opaque surface, ampler elytra, and consequently less exposed pygidium, will, apart from all other differences, immediately distinguish it from the following one. Although apparently not a *Euphorbia*-feeding insect like the Atlantic *Europs*, it would nevertheless seem to have something in common with the members of that genus, as regards its habits; for whilst *Europs* more particularly delights in the viscous, adhesive exudations in the interior of the rotten *Euphorbia*-stems, Mr. Bewicke writes me word that the two species of *Mimema* “dwell in the thick sticky matter at the bottom of the flowers of the common sugar-bush (a *Protea*),”—which “sugar-bush,” I am further informed by the Rev. R. T. Lowe, is probably a corruption of “Sugarbosch” (the Dutch *Zuykerbosch*), and that the plant is the *Protea mellifera*, Thunb., of which there is a figure given in the *Bot. Mag.* t. 346.

Having been accustomed to collect in Madeira, Mr. Bewicke at once recognized the present insect as a probably new species of *Europs*; though he informs me that he felt a little doubtful as to its generic identity through the fact of finding it in flowers,—a position in which the two hitherto detected species of *Europs* have never been observed. Perhaps, however, the dilated tarsi of *Mimema* may well accord with this slight difference in its mode of life; though its close resemblance to *Europs* in most of its other details and outward contour, would certainly lead us to anticipate a considerable *similarity* also,—which “similarity” is, I conceive, sufficiently established in the peculiarity of its food to which I have just drawn attention.

Mimema tricolor, n. sp.

M. lineare, angustum subopacum, parcius pubescens, piceo-nigrum; capite prothoraceque alutaceis, remote punctatis, hoc subconvexo

quadrato; elytris leviter striato-punctatis, pallido-testaceis sed ad apicem (necnon plerumque etiam per suturam et circa scutellum) nigro-infuscatis; pygidio valde refocto, nigrescente; antennis piceo-ferrugineis; pedibus piceo-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1-1\frac{1}{3}$.

The narrow outline, smaller size, more shining surface and shorter elytra of the *M. tricolor*, in conjunction with its totally different colour—the head, prothorax and abdomen being dark, with the elytra (which, however, have their scutellary and apical regions more or less darkened also) pale-testaceous, and the limbs piceo-testaceous,—will readily separate it from the foregoing species. As already stated, it was found by Mr. Bewicke in company with the *M. pallidum*.

Fam. Cryptophagidæ.

GENUS ATOMARIA.

(Kby.) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iii. 64 (1830).

Atomaria Capensis, n. sp.

A. ovata, convexa, pallido-castanea, parce pubescens, nitida, profunde sed remote punctata; prothorace transverso-subquadrato, ad latera paulo rotundato et ibidem distincte marginato, postice subtruncato, margine in media leviter elevato; elytris ad apicem ipsum vix pygidium tegentibus; antennis fusco-piceis, clava obscuriore; pedibus infuscato-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Two examples of this little *Atomaria* were captured by Mr. Bewicke at the Cape of Good Hope, but under what circumstances I cannot say. It is very nearly akin to the common European *A. apicalis*, but certainly distinct therefrom,—as will be readily seen when the species are placed alongside each other beneath the microscope. It is of a more pallid-castaneous hue, and of a rather more ovate (or less elliptic) form; its punctation is deeper and more distant, its surface less pubescent, its prothorax is less drawn-in anteriorly (being a trifle more rounded at the sides and of almost equal breadth before and behind), rather more truncated at its base, and more evidently margined (particularly at the lateral edges), its elytra are not quite so ample at their extreme apex (where they do not *completely* conceal the pygidium), and its limbs (especially the antennal club) are altogether darker.

Fam. Mycetophagidæ.

Genus MYCETEA.

(Kby.) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iii. 80 (1830).

Mycetæa ovulum, n. sp.

M. ovata, nitida, pallido-ferruginea, longe pilosa; prothorace parvo angusto, profunde et parce punctato, postice integro (*i. e.* linea basali transversa haud impresso) sed intra marginem lateralem costa longitudinali subcurvata (antice minus distincta) utrinque instructo; elytris valde profunde punctatis sed haud striatis; antennis (elongatis gracilibus) pedibusque pallido-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $\frac{2}{3}$.

A most distinct and interesting little *Mycetæa*, differing (*inter alia*) from the common *M. hirta* in its smaller size, more globose form, narrower and much less ample prothorax (which is apparently free from the transverse impression at its hinder margin), and by the punctures of its elytra having no tendency to be disposed in longitudinal rows. I possess a single specimen, captured by Mr. Bewicke at the Cape, but have no information as to its habits.

Genus MICROXENUS, nov. gen. (Plate XI. fig. 3.)

Corpus minutum, *Mycetæa* obovatum, forma et affinitate proximum, sed antennarum structura omnino differt: *prothorace* lato, ad latera marginato sed haud crenulato: *alis* obsoletis: *abdomine* e segmentis sex composito, 1^{mo} magno lato, ultimo parvo fere immerso. *Antennæ* (fig. 3*a*) 10-articulatæ, breves, clavatæ, inter oculos insertæ; articulis 1^{mo} et 2^{do} robustis crassis, illo majore crassiore subquadrato, 3^{tio} ad 8^{rum} minutis subæqualibus (8^{vo} vix majore), 9^{no} et 10^{mo} clavam magnam 2-articulatam efficientibus (9^{no} poculiformi, 10^{mo} subovato basi truncato). *Labrum* (fig. 3*d*) transverso-subquadratum, pilosum, apice fere integrum sed ibidem tenuissime membranaceum ciliatum, angulis anticis rotundatis longe pilosis. *Mandibulæ* (fig. 3*c*) magnæ validæ corneæ arcuatæ, extus ad basin incisæ et ante basin valde rotundato-ampliatae, ad apicem incurvæ acutæ bifidæ, mox intra apicem (in uno saltem) unidentatæ, et infra versus basin submembranaceæ. *Maxillas* et *labium* haud observavi; sed *palpi maxillares* articulo 1^{mo} minuto, 2^{do} paulo majore crassiore, 3^{tio} huic latitudine æquali sed brevior, 4^{to} elongato (reliquis conjunctim vix longiore) subfusiformi, *i. e.* basi truncato et apicem versus leviter acuminato. *Pedes* (fig. 3*b*) basi distantes: *tibiis* gracilibus subrectis, paulo ante apicem leviter dilatatis: *tarsis* 4-articulatis, articulis 1^{mo} et 2^{do} inter se arcissime conjunctis (sutura obliqua nisi oculo valde armato haud observanda), illo hoc paulo longiore, 2^{do} et 3^{tio} subtus productis, 4^{to} elongato *unguiculis* simplicibus munito.

A μικρὸς parvus, et ξένος hospes.

The diminutive insect from which the above characters have been drawn has so much the resemblance of a minute *Mycetæa*, that it was not until I had examined it attentively that I perceived its distinctions. Its maxilla and under-lip I have unfortunately not succeeded (in the single specimen which I broke up) in securing; but its antennæ, upper-lip, mandibles, maxillary-palpi and feet, I have mounted carefully in balsam, and have thoroughly inspected. In all these details it offers slight differences from the corresponding ones both of *Mycetæa* and *Symbiotes*, to which it is closely allied; but in the structure of its much more abbreviated antennæ, which are 10-articulate and with a 2-jointed club, it recedes from them altogether,—the antennæ of both of those genera having eleven joints, with a 3-articulated club.

Microxenus laticollis, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 3.)

M. obovatus postice paulo acuminatus, nitidus, ferrugineus, breviter et parce pubescens; prothorace lato convexo, leviter punctato, ad basin linea transversim impresso et intra marginem lateralem costa longitudinali valde abbreviata (*i. e.* antice omnino evanescente) utrinque instructo; elytris profundius punctatis sed haud striatis; antennis (brevibus) pedibusque testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. vix $\frac{2}{3}$.

Several examples of this interesting little insect were captured by Mr. Bewicke "out of an ants' nest, in a grass-field above the Botanic Garden," at Cape Town.

Fam. Cissidæ.

Genus *Cis*.

Latreille, Précis des Caract. Gen. des Ins. 50 (1796).

Cis subornatus, n. sp.

C. lineari-cylindricus angustus, piceus, nitidus, dense punctulatus et (oculo valde armato) pilis minutissimis brevissimis cinereis parce irroratus; capite magno subporrecto, apice subtruncato incrassato marginato; prothorace subæquali, subquadrato, antice vix producto, ad latera (et minus postice) marginato; elytris parallelis, vix subrugulosis (punctis haud longitudinaliter dispositis), versus humeros et apicem plus minus obscure subrufescentioribus; antennis dilute testaceis, clava infuscata; pedibus rufo-ferrugineis.

Long. corp. lin. 1- $1\frac{1}{3}$.

The present *Cis* has, to me at least, a peculiar interest, from it being of precisely the same type as the Madeiran *C. Wollastonii*, of

Melliè,—a species remarkable for its oblong form, large subprojected head, nearly unproduced prothorax, almost naked surface, and submaculated elytra. As regards the last, however, the *C. subornatus* has but a very obscure tendency to assume that singularity of marking which in highly-coloured examples from Madeira is often so apparent; nevertheless the same *tendency* is just traceable in all the specimens which Mr. Bewicke collected, whilst in one of them it is particularly conspicuous. In minor details, the Cape of Good Hope species is much smaller, narrower, and a little more linear, than the Madeiran one, its clypeus is more truncated in front, its pubescence still shorter and more remote (being imperceptible except under a powerful lens), its prothoracic punctation rather deeper and less dense, and its scutellum a trifle more triangular. Whether the *C. subornatus* and *Wollastonii* are at all abnormal in their structure, or whether (as I rather suspect) the generic details given by Melliè in his excellent monograph are not quite correctly drawn, I cannot tell; but certainly in *both* the above species the maxillary palpi are much longer than he has figured them, and the inner lobe, although very short, is more apparent (being internally membraneous and most powerfully ciliated); the ligula, too, is considerably more elongated (being rounded anteriorly, and gradually contracted before the base); and the ultimate joint of the labial-palpi (instead of being ovate, as he has represented it) is narrow, sublinear and *aciculate*,—being of a very much less width than the preceding one. I should mention perhaps that, judging from the description, the *C. subornatus* is perfectly distinct from the three species—*Guerinii*, *Capensis*, and *muriceus*—stated by Melliè to come from the Cape of Good Hope.

Fam. Curculionidæ.

(Subfam. COSSONIDES.)

Genus STENOSCELIS, nov. gen. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

Corpus parvum, cylindricum sculpturatum, *Hylastes*, prima facie simulans, sed tibiarum structura Curculionidis certe congruit: *capite* (fig. 1 *b*) magno subgloboso convexo subprojecto, mare paululum rostrato (*i. e.* *rostro* brevissimo latissimo subtriangulâri crasso); *scrobe* fere nullo (antennis in impressione brevi mox ante medium oculi insertis); *mandibulis* magnis exsertis; *oculis* magnis rotundatis sed valde demissis: *prothorace* transverso-subquadrato, antice paulo angustiore et pone marginem anticum transversim constricto: *scutello* minutissimo punctiformi: *elytris* cylindricis, postice obtusis muricatis. *Antennæ* (fig. 1 *a*) brevissimæ, crassiusculæ, prope medium rostri brevissimi insertæ

scape brevissimo robusto, apice clavato; *funiculo* 7-articulato brevi, art^o 1^{mo} magno valde incrassato subquadrato, reliquis minutis brevissimis transversis, longitudine latitudineque paulatim vix crescentibus, ultimo clavæ haud arcte adpresso; *capitulo* solido abrupto subgloboso, obscure 4-annulato. *Pedes* subgraciles, *anteriores* basi approximati, *postici* parum distantes: *femoribus* muticis: *tibiis* (fig. 1 c) rectis gracilibus, ad apicem externum in uncum magnum acutissimum inflexum productis: *tarsis* pseudotetrameris gracilibus elongatis, articulo ultimo elongato clavato *unguiculis* simplicibus munito.

A στενὸς angustus, et κεκλις tibia.

So very closely does the present insect, at first sight, assimilate *Hylastes*, that I had regarded it, previous to a critical examination, as an abnormal member of that group, in which the external edge of the tibiæ were edentate. But, on closer inquiry, it proves to be undoubtedly one of the *Curculionidæ*, the entire structure of its slender, toothless, *apically uncinatæ* tibiæ, and its unreceived tarsi, assigning it to that family. From *Rhyncolus*, however, to which it is clearly related, it recedes completely in its excessively short, broad, thick and subtriangular rostrum, in its very abbreviated and differently constructed antennæ (which have apparently no lateral *scrobs* for the reception of their scape), in its minute, punctiform scutellum, its more globose, exposed head, and in its longer feet; and I should consider that the Madeiran *Hexarthrum* is perhaps its nearest described ally,—though in that genus the funiculus is only 6-articulate, whereas in *Stenoscelis* it is 7-. I have two uncharacterized insects from the Canaries (which reside in the rotten pine-trees of the old Pinals of Grand Canary and Teneriffe) to which it is also much akin; but in them the funiculus is, likewise, hexamerous, the antennæ and rostrum are, both of them, differently formed, and the *scrobs* is very apparent.

Stenoscelis hylastoides, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

S. subcylindrica, nigro-picea, fere calva, subnitida; capite prothoraceque sat profunde et confertissime punctatis, illo convexo æquali, hoc subæquali postice recte truncato immarginato, pone medium ad latera subrecto sed ibidem paulo sinuato; elytris piceis striato-punctatis et rugose seriatim asperatis, asperitate antice plicaturas transversas postice tubercula parva acuta efformante, interstitiis minutissime punctulatis; antennis pedibusque piceis, illarum capitulo horumque tarsis pallidioribus.

Long. corp. 1½-2.

Several specimens of this curious insect were captured by Mr. Bewicke, but under what circumstances I have no information.

(Subfam. BRACHYDERIDES.)

Genus STENOTHEERIUM, nov. gen. (Plate XI. fig. 4.)

Corpus sat parvum, elongatum, angustatum, dense squamosum, valde inæquale, costatum, sculpturatum: *capite* lineari angusto exserto; *rostro* (fig. 4 b) elongato lineari curvato, supra (præsertim ad basin) convexo; *scrobe* profunda valde obliqua, i. e. mox pone apicem (longissime ante oculum) sub rostrum subito retrorsum desiliente; *oculis* a margine prothoracis antico sat remotis, parvis subreni formi-ovatis demissis, obliquis et valde lateralibus,—i. e. infra superficiem frontis basinque rostri convexam omnino positis: *prothorace* angusto subconico, antice truncato et pone marginem anticum leviter transversim constricto: *scutello* haud observando: *elytris* angustis, subellipticis basi truncatis, valde longitudinaliter costatis, singulo ad apicem ipsum per se acuminato, apicem bifidum efficiente. *Antennæ* (fig. 4 a) elongatæ, gracillimæ, fere ad apicem rostri insertæ; *scapo* elongato gracillimo basi flexuoso, ad apicem ipsum valde et abrupte clavato; *funiculo* 7-articulato filiformi, articulo 1^{mo} secundo (brevis) paulo longiore, basi flexuoso, 3^{tio} et 4^{to} secundo paulo longioribus (singulo primi longitudine et inter se æqualibus), 5^{to} ad 7^{imum} inter se æqualibus (singulo secundi longitudine aut vix longiore); *clava* elongata laxa 3-articulata et haud abrupta (articulatis 1^{mo} et 2^{do} subæqualibus, hoc illo vix latiore, ultimo elongato conico acuto). *Pedes* breviusculi, subæquales (*antici* vix reliquis longiores); *femoribus* minus clavatis, muticis; *tibiis* ad apicem truncatis muticis, sed intus ibidem leviter productis: *tarsis* pseudotetrameris brevibus, articulo 3^{io} haud late bilobo (præcedentibus vix latiore), ultimo breviusculo clavato *unguiculis* parvis simplicibus munito.

A στενός angustus, et θηρίον bestiola.

The very extraordinary insect from which the above structural diagnosis has been compiled is an undoubted member (as indeed I have been, also, assured by both MM. Jekel and Waterhouse) of the subfamily *Brachyderides*, retaining the essential character of the various groups around *Polydrosus*, though widely differing from them all in its actual modifications; and it would seem probable that the New Zealand *Rhadinosomus acuminatus* may perhaps be found to be amongst its nearest known allies. In its general contour and surface it is not altogether unsuggestive (to me at least) of a very extreme form of some of the longer-snouted, and more deeply sculptured, *Sitone*; nevertheless its real details of structure debar it altogether from admission into that genus, it having scarcely a single point in which it absolutely agrees with it. Indeed in its elongate and very slender antennæ (with their abruptly clubbed scape, almost unthickened clava, and peculiar proportions of funiculus-joints—the first, third, and fourth of which are subequal, whilst the second is

short, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh scarcely longer than the second), its extremely long, convex and arcuate rostrum (at least for the *Brachyderides*)—with its nearly apical and excessively oblique *scrobs*, and its small, sunken and oblique eyes (which are placed altogether *below* the upper surface of the forehead)—in conjunction with its narrow, fusiform body, deeply sculptured, costate surface, apically cleft elytra, and comparatively undilated third tarsal-joint, it presents a combination of features essentially its own.

When viewed laterally, its small, oblique, subreniform, deeply immersed eye, situated so much lower than the frontal (or rather nasal) projection above it, added to the remarkable curvature of its long and blunt rostrum—which is bent downwards at the extreme apex, comparatively straight along the middle, and suddenly *humped* or rounded at the base, just before its junction with the forehead (a structure, however, which is caused mainly by a transverse constriction across the forehead itself)—have a most comical effect—presenting a quaint analogy (in likeness) with the American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), from which I have consequently borrowed its specific name.

Stenotherium Tapirus, n. sp. (Plate XI. fig. 4.)

♂. subfusiforme, angustum, squamulis fulvo-brunneis et albido-brunneis densissime variegatum; rostro creberrime punctato et punctis maximis remotioribus longitudinaliter impresso canalicula lata dorsali (utrinque costata) notato; prothorace valde inæquali, irregulariter punctato, per dorsum profunde necnon versus utrumque latus minus distincte longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris punctato-striatis, sutura interstitiisque alternis valde elevatis; antennis nigrescentibus, ad basin rufescentioribus. Long. corp. lin. 3.

I could detect but a single example of this anomalous Curculio amongst Mr. Bewicke's insects; it is probably, therefore, rare.

Fam. Chrysomelidæ.

GENUS CHRYSOMELA.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. edit. 1 (1735).

Chrysomela nodulipennis, n. sp.

C. ovalis, ochreo-castanea, subnitida; capite minute punctato, antice inæquali impresso; prothorace valde inæquali, convexo, ad latera rotundato anguste marginato, dorso leviter canaliculato necnon inter dorsum et utrumque latus sulco profundo flexuoso lato (fortiter punctato) utrinque impresso, in disco et versus latera necnon per lineam basalem impressam fortiter et parce punctato; elytris prothorace paulo

lterioribus, postice nigrescentioribus, profunde striato-punctatis (punctis, ut in prothorace, maximis), interstitiis (sed præsertim alternis) elevatis costatis, costis postice elevatioribus interruptis, nodos longitudinales efficientibus; tarsorum (sed præcipue anticorum) articulo basilari valde dilatato.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

A single specimen of the present curious *Chrysomela* was captured by Mr. Bewicke at the Cape. Its ochreo-castaneous hue (the hinder portion of the elytra being alone darker), uneven, subnodulose prothorax, and strongly punctured surface, in conjunction with its raised elytral interstices (which, from being interrupted posteriorly, shape out towards the apex a series of longitudinal tubercles), and the greatly developed basal joint of all its feet (though especially of its anterior pair), give it a character which it is impossible to mistake.

Fam. Tenebrionidæ.

(Subfam. TRACHYSCELIDES.)

Genus ANEMIA.

De Casteln., Hist. Nat. des Col. II. 218.

Anemia oculata, n. sp.

A. oblonga, nigra, subnitida, limbo longe ciliato; capite prothoraceque confertissime equaliter punctatis, illo antice profunde bilobo (lobis rotundatis obtusis, apice haud recurvis), oculis sat magnis subrotundatis, mox intra marginem clypei lateralem sitis; hoc postice paulo angustato, antice ad latera rotundato, angulis anticis obtusis (sed haud rotundatis); elytris profundius et parcius punctatis, obsolete (versus latera saltem) longitudinaliter striatis; pedibus piceis; antennis rufescentioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The present genus is usually known in collections as *Cheirodes*; it has never, however, been *characterized* under that name, and therefore the above title must necessarily supersede it. The *A. oculata* is very closely related to the *A. granulata*, Casteln. (the *Cheirodes scarabæoides* of Dejean's Catalogue), from Senegal,—of which a specimen, for comparison, has been lent me by Mr. Waterhouse: it is, however, darker (or less piceous) than that insect, and not quite so shining; its head and prothorax are much more densely and finely punctured, and its elytra are a little more perceptibly longitudinally striated. Its head, too, is a trifle more emarginated in front (the lobes being very rounded and obtuse, and not minutely recurved at their respective apices as in the West African species); its prothorax is less rounded at the sides (being somewhat

narrowed, or straightened posteriorly, and with the fore-angles, though obtuse, less decidedly rounded off); and the two minute teeth *behind* the two larger ones, of its front-tibiæ, are in the *A. oculata*, nearly obsolete. Its most decided difference, however, is in the shape of the eye,—which is considerably larger and more circular, and extends much nearer to the lateral edge (and hinder angle) of the clypeus, than is the case with the *A. granulata*.

Although a representative (viz. the *A. sardoa*, Gené.) has been described from Sardinia, it is probable that the group is essentially an African one, and that many allied forms will consequently, in the course of time, be brought to light. In addition to the present species, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the *A. granulata* from Senegal, I possess a third (nearly related, I imagine, to the Sardinian one) from the Canaries, captured by myself near Arrecife, on the sandy shores of the island of Lanzarote. Of the *A. oculata* there was but a single example amongst the insects collected by Mr. Bewicke; but I have seen a second in the possession of Mr. Waterhouse.

XI.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Exotic Hymenoptera.*

By FREDERICK SMITH, Esq., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

OF all the various genera of bees, there is not one which contains more brilliant and beautifully coloured species than *Augochlora*; the Mexican species, described in the present paper, are remarkable for the extreme richness of their colouring; this genus contains the Halicti of the New World. They are separated, however, from the genus *Halictus* by several structural characters, and also by the different habit of the species; all, whose economy I have ascertained, burrow in putrescent wood, or construct tunnels under the bark of trees. Eight new species of *Bombus* are described, those from Mexico are amongst the most beautiful of that widely distributed genus.

Family **Andremidæ.**

Div. ACUTILINGUES.

Genus **AUGOCHLORA, Smith.**

1. *Augochlora flammea.*

A. læte polita, ærata, punctata, et pube pallida sparse tecta, alis hyalinis.

Female. Length 3 lines. Brilliant shining copper, with tints of rich carmine, particularly on the disk of the thorax, and on the vertex of the head; closely and strongly punctured on the head and thorax;